of Indiana, to supply the vacancy on the bench of the Centr of Claims.

Action on the Mexican treaty has been delayed, owing to the voluminous documents in connection wift it not being printed. The order for the latter purpose was given to-day.

Several Senators are preparing speeches to be delivered next week on the Slavery question.

Some of the most intimate friends of Mr. Seward say that he has no idea of making any epecches during the present feverish political excitement.

Within the past week from fifty to sixty men from this city and Baltimore have gone South, semudantly provided with arms. They form a portion of a large party whose destination is said to be Mexico, to assist the Liberal Government.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.

SENATE....Washington, Jan. 18, 1860.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) offered a resolution to print 5,500 extra-copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's Annual Report. Referred.

Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) introduced a bill to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific by electric tolegraph. Referred.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) introduced resolutions to the effect that the Territories are the common property of all the States, and that cirizens of all have the right to enter into them with property recognized by the Considution; that it is the duty of the law-making power, whether exercised by Congress or the Territorial Legislature, to pass laws for the protection of such property, and instructing the Committee on Territories, to insert a clause requiring such protection; and in case the Territorial Legislature fails to comply, Congress is to apply the remedy. The resolutions lie over under the rule.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Rep., Mich.) reported a bill to amend the law relative to the compensation of District-Attorneys, Marshals and Clerks of the Circuit Court of the United States.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) desired to put a private bill from the Naval Committee on its parsage.

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) contended that as the House was not organized there was no Congress, and there could be no legislation.

Mesers. HUNTER and FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.) thought there was an existing Congress. Mr. Hunter, however, said as the House seemed to dislike the origination of appropriation bills in the Senate he did not think it desirable to make issue with it.

Mr. BENJAMIN contended that this was a Congress.

Mr. HALE said the Constitution said the President

Mr. HALE said the Constitution said the President

Mr. HALE said the Constitution said the President should make communications from time to time to Congress. He had sent in his Message, and of course recognized an existing Congress. If the bill could be read once or twice, why not a third time?

Mr. HUNTER thought it better to go on with the calendar. To do our portion of the business could do no harm. Nothing would be consummated until the House had acted on it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Am., Ky.) said it was a dangerous thing to admit that the Senate was paralyzed.

gerous thing to admit that the Senste was paralyzed because the House is without a Speaker. It as much a House when balloting for Speaker, as when legisla-

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) argued that they had no notification that a single Representative has been elected, and the Senate therefore could not act. The members of the House were not sworn.

Mr FESSENDEN thought the Senate could find out the existence of the House without waiting for a for-

Mr. TRUMBULL asked if the Senator would con-sent to pass a bill coming from the House in its present

Mr. FESSENDEN said he would hesitate abo After further debate, Mr. RALE withdrew his mo

After further debate, Mr. RALE withdrew his motion to put the bill on its passage.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Deb.) offered a resolution that no final action shall be taken in the Senate on any bill, or joint resolution, till notice is received of the organization of the House. Laid over.

Mr. SEBASTIAN (Dem., Ark.) introduced a bill to provide for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory.

Mr. RALE objected to the reading thereof, but the Chair overruled the objection, and the bill was read twice, and referred.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McRAE (Ad. Dem., Miss.) was entitled to the froor, but yielded is to Mr. Clopton, who was about to address the House, when Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Me.) interrupted him by calling for a vote on Mr. Hutchins's resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule. He insisted that they were obliged by law to proceed to vote for Speaker without debate and delay.

Mr. CRAIGE (Ad. Dem., N. C.) raised a point of order on Mr. Washburn, when the latter repeated the motion for the adoption of the plurality rule, which had been herstefore acted on at all times, no matter what proposition was before the House. It was a question of high privilege. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McRAF ...: 1 Mr. Washing had neurood the

Mr. WASHBURN-If the gentleman will wait-

Mr. WASHBURN—I the gentleman will wait—
Mr. McRAE—I will not wait.
Mr. WASHBURN—I suppose I have the floor.
Mr. McRAE—You have no right to it.
Mr. WASHBURN—No gentleman has a right to it to debate a point of order or snything else, because the Constitution and parliamentary law require the House to proceed to an election without debate and dalay. The CLERK decided that Mr. Washburn could not

the point or order was further discussed, Mr. Washarn insisting that the Clerk should execute the law mr. HOUSTON (Ad. Dem., Ala.) protested against

Mr. HOCSTON (Ad. Della, Mar.)

Mr. Washburn's interference and interpositions.

The CLERK said he knew of no parliamentary practice which would warrant Mr. Washburn in taking the floor from Mr. Clopton.

Mr. WASHBURN replied that he did not take the

oor from him.
Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Penn.) appealed from the Clerk's decision.

Much confusion prevailed throughout these proceed-

Mr. PHELPS (Ac. Dem., Mo.) expressed his aston ishment at the factious conduct on the Republican side, and asked whether such conduct was courteous.

Mr. WASHBURN and others rose to speak.

Mr. CRAIGE (N. C.) called them to order.

Mr. BURNETT (Ad. Dem., Ky.) insisted that the

Clerk enforce his decision.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Mich.) suggested that Mr.

Clopton proceed with his remarks, and when he shall
have concluded his remarks, the House proceed to vote for Speaker. Cries of "Good," "That's right," on the Demo

Cries of "Good," "That's right," on the Demo-matic side; "The House should vote occasionally, at heat once a week, for Speaker;" "There was no use of trying to pase the plurality rule;" "It can't be ob-tained;" "Mr. Washburn would do no such thing;" "He had the right—" "He wanted to under-stand—" These were the only words heard, as he was frequently interrupted by calls to order from the Democratic side. Mr. MOORHEAD-"Mr. Clerk, can't you put the

Mr. MOOKHEAD—"Mr. Clerk, can't you plan the question to the House?"

(Cries of order, from the same source.)

Mr. CRAIGE (N. C.) participated in this running debate. He, in turn, was loudly called to order by the Republican side.

The CLERK suggested that, as a question had been raised as to the right of Mr. Clopton to the floor, the point should be submitted to the House.

Many on the Democratic side objected to this.

Finally, after more noisy proceedings, and points of order.

Finally, after more noisy proceedings, and points of order,
Mr. CLOPTON (Ad. Dem., Ala.) commenced his remarks. He said the South was the victim to be led to slaughter. There was but little if any disagreement in his district, that the South should secode in the event of the election of a Republican President. The people would not submit to that party. An imperious necessity exists for the South to prepare to defend her rights. It is folly to say the Union is not in danger. The ligaments which bound it are one by one being broken. We stand on the verge of a volcano, and its trembling movements portend the cruption. Union meetings cannot bring a sense of security to the Southern people, while in the North Southern rights are trampled upon and disregarged. The people of the South do not want resolves, but action. Put conservative men in office, and then there would be some substantial evidence of returning justice. In the event of the election to the Presidency of a Black Republican, the Union cannot and cright not to be maintained. He contended that the Republicans ignore State Sovereignty, and that if they succeed in abolishing Siavery in the Territories, they would then follow out fibeir policy in the Southern States. He asserted that the slave as well as the other property of South in the Territories, should be protected by Congressional law. He advocated the policy of secession as a preventative remedy against injustice, and the States have a right to resume the powers which they delegated to the Federal Government. These views, instead of being radical, were, in his opinion, cona instead of being radical, were, in his opinion, cona instead of being radical, were, in his opinion, cona instead of being radical, were, in his opinion, cona instead of being radical that the radical there are not form her property of the south would frame a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and in such forms has would usest likely affect their safety and happiness.

Mr. CARTER (Rep., N. Y.) thought it neces Mr. CLOPTON (Ad. Dem., Als.) commenced his

of Indiana, to supply the vacancy on the bench of the Court of Claims.

Action on the Mexican treaty has been delayed, owing to the voluminous documents in connection with that party, but because, under existing circumstances, he thought the Republicans ought to have the first port of the latter purpose was given to day.

Several Senators are preparing speeches to be delivered to the District Section of the Democrats indorse the District Section of the Republican. have been expressed. If he believed the Republica, would interfere with the rights of the States, he would have rething to do with them. This strife which had been carried on here had inflicted wounds on the cause of self-government which it would require a life of penance to atone for. The so called Democratic party was a party for protecting the slaves as chattels and preperty. It did not hold any principles pertaining to Democracy. He found some of the principles of Democracy in the Republican party, but none in the so-called Democratic party. He did not belong to either of the parties as they are now organized. He could not vete for an Administration man without violating the principles on which he was elected. He could not vote for the Southern Americans because that party is in favor of a Slave Code in the Territories. If it is not so, let any one of them deny it.

Mr. HARDEMAN (8. Am., Ga.) said he was in fa-or of such a code, and intended to demand every enthern right. QUARLES (S. Am., Tenn.) was for equality

and believed that Tennessee has a right to carry slaves into the common Territories, and a right to claim every arm of Government to protect it.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (S. Am., Tenn.) said—So help him God, he would tever give a vote to put Slavery in the Territories, while the Nebraska-Kansas bill, according to the construction put upon it at the time of its passage, remains in force, for it gives the right to the people while in a Territorial condition, to regulate

Slavery in their own way.

Mr. BOTELER (S. Am., Va.), in response to a question by Mr. Carter and Moore of Kentucky, said they were in favor of protecting slave property in the Territories, and the former said, no Territory can interfere

with those rights
Mr. BRIGGS (Rep., N. Y.) explained that he never Mr. BRIGGS (Rep., N. Y.) explained that he never believed a necessity existed for legislation on Slavery beyond what is claimed by the Constitution. He approved of non-intervention in the Territories, as a kind of Squatter Sovereignty; or, more properly, Popular Sovereignty, similar to that held by the distinguished Senator from Illinois. He remarked that he would sooner vote for Boteler, even if that gentleman held the doctrine of intervention for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, than for any one, on any side of the House, who would indorec the sentiments contained in Helper's book.

elper's book.
Mr. CARTER understood the Southern Opp to be in favor of a slave code. He asked if the North-western and other Democrats were in favor of such a

Mr. MORRIS (Dem., Ill.) said he was not. Mr. McRAE said, Why did not you ask the question

Mr. CARTER replied. He had, at a former stage of the proceedings, given all the Southern Opposition an opportunity to answer.

Mr. BURNETT claimed that Mr. Carter had yielded

Mr. CARTER earnestly denied this, amid peals of laughter and much confusion.

Mr. McRAE repeated why did you not put the question to Mr. Gilmer

Mr. CARTER—Mr. Gilmer is of age and can answer

for himself. [Laughter.]

Mr' McRAE—You have voted for Mr. Gilmer,
and now won't let him answer.

Mr. CARTER again asked whether Northern Demo-

crats were in favor of a Slave code.

Mr. McRAE said he would answer, and after that
he would ask Mr. Gilmer the question.

Mr. CARTER-No, Sir. [Laughter.]
Mr. BURNETT wanted Mr. Carter to finish his speech, of yield the floor altogrither. He understood that Mr. Rust was entitled to it.
The CLERK said Mr. Carter had a right to yield it to Mr. McRus.

The CLEAR sait air. Curve to Mr McRae.

The latter answered the question by sending up an exact form of a letter written by him in June last, from which it appears that he does not ask for a Congressional slave code or legislation; in advance of a necessional slave code or legislation. sional slave code or legislation; in advance of a necessity which may require it. He does not ask intervention to prohibit or established, and the Territory shall fail or refuse to pass laws for its security, or pass laws unfriendly to Slavery, then it becomes the duty of Congress to provide laws for its protection, in the event of non-action by the Territorial Legislature, on application of slaveholders. He maintained that Slavery is sustained by the Bible and Christianity, and understood that the North-Western Democracy regarded this as a judicial question.

Mr. CARTER inquired whether the Democratic party would vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under such a Constitution as the people may choose to adopt.

choose to adopt.

Mr. McRAE, before answering that question, wished to know whether the Republicans believed in the right of property in a black by a white man.

Mr. CARTER had distinctly stated that he belonged to no party. He had spoken for himself. Under our form of Government, and the spirit by which it was established, be dealed that it acknowledged property only human being.

in any human being.

Cries from the Democratic side—"That is the higher law. Mr. McRAE replied that he wanted to know of one

gentleman who took the position that our Govern-ment under the Constitution does not recognize Slav-ery. He said Mr. Carter was a Disuniouist, and an unconstitutional man. Was the Fugitive Slave Law meonetitutional man. Was the Fuguive Slave Law constitutional ? Mr. CARTER called attention to the intention of

the Government, and said, while a State had the right to establish Slavery if it choose, it could not extend Slavery one inch beyond its line.

Shavery one inch beyond its line.

The colloquy was further continued by these gentlemen, and which was very spirited.

Mr. COX (Ad. Dem., Ohio) said he wished for himself to express the views of the Democracy of Ohio which had lately assembled in Convention at Columbus. He was not speaking for his colleague (Mr. Howard) and not for any gentleman of his party, but speaking the chrystallized expression of the Democracy of Ohio, and he sent the resolutions passed at that Convention to be read by the Clerk. The resolutions reaffirm the Cincinnati Platform, and the principles of absolute and unqualitied non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in States and Territories; principles which were recognized by the Compromise of 1850, and repeated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and ratified in the election of 1856. They claim that the Territories shall only hold their Territorial condition and they have such population as will entitle them to admission, and that they are entitled to the undisturbed regulation of their domestic affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States. But they hold that the question of Slavery in the Territories was a judicial question; and when it comes up and is settled by the Courts they will abide by the decision. Mr. Cox said it had been well said that the Republican party might advantageously take that policy of the Democratic party, and place it in their own system. In response to what had been said about cheating and being cheated by platforms, he said it was an impeachment of the sincerity of the men who made the Cincinnati Platfo.... to say there was a yambiguity as to an expression in favor of non-intervention by Congress in the resolutions of the Democracy of Ohio. They have cry stallized their doctrines in those resolutions, and he challenged any Member of the House, and especially the South American portion, who are disposed to sneer at North-Western Democrate to show if they were not a fair, full and candid expression of Democratic principle. He gave a frank answer to the g The colloquy was further continued by these gentle-men, and which was very spirited.

Mr. HARDEMAN said that the Georgia Democrats had no affiliation with the Georgia Democracy, and he wished to proclaim to this House that the Georgia Democracy know their rights and intend to

racy, and he wished to proclaim to that and intend to ma utsin them.

Mr. COX said the North-Western Democracy stood on their crystalized platform, on the Cincinnati Platform, the Ohio Platform. That platform upholds non-intervention, whether it comes in the form of protection, or any other form. If Slavery is to be protected in the Territories, let Congress, when they come to decide upon that matter, give that protection if they can, to that sort of property. If gentlemen will elevate slave property on so high an eminence, they must remember that the object which is placed the highest always catches the strongest breeze.

Mr. STOUT (Dem., Oregon) thought the gentleman did not in all respects give the opinions of the North-Western Democracy, but this was not the time for discussion.

Western Democracy, but this was not the time for discussion.

Mr. COX claimed to speak for no one but himself, and for the Democracy of Ohio as represented in the resolutions. Every Democratic paper in his State assents to them. They were carefully prepared as the fair and deliberate expression of the Ohio Democracy. If gentlemen objected to Northern Democrats taking the floor, he would remind them that his Southern Democratic friends had, on every occasion, given utterance to their peculiar views, and he saw no reason why the Northern Democrats should not have the same chance. But he did not see any great difference in the Democrats on the floor. The Ohio resolutions do not recognize the Dred Scott decision as having settled this question, but they say that hereafter, when the question shall be settled by the Courts, as haw-shiding citizens they will how to it, let the consequences be what they may,

There was no distinction between the Nortbern and Southern Democracy. They come together every four years: they will come together at Charleston, and if these differences cannot be reconciled, they will submit to the will of the Convertion, and do service on a common national platform. He had risen because he did not want it to go out from the Republican side of the House that Northern Democrats ait here under the who of the Southern Democrats, and dave not speak the under the southern Democrats, and dave not speak the southern Democrats, and dave not speak the southern Democrats, and dave not speak the southern Democrats and dave not speak the southern Democrats.

the conest sentiments of their people and of their own the arts on this subject. But they had their own views hearts action, and dared avouch them under any on this action. He commended the resolutions to circumstance. Acrion of the Democrats, North and the careful cons.

South.

Mr. McCLERNAN. (Dem., Ill.) briefly expressed his views, and the views of the Illinois Demogracy, believing that the people of the Illinois Demogracy, believing that the people of the Territories have a right to form and regulate their institutions. Demogracy should waive their differences, and form a united front against the enemies of the Constitution.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) explained the position of the Demogracy of Indiana on the subject of Slavery in the Territories—namely, non-interference, and the interpretation given by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Dem., Penn.) said the question propounded by Mr. Carter was an abstraction.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Dem., Penn.) said the question propounded by Mr. Carter was an abstraction here was not a single member on the floor who proceed, or intended to propose a measure for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. There was not a ngle Territory where such a law would become necessary, and, therefore, the question was a mere firently and thrown in here for the purpose of distracting d dividing the Democratic party. There should be law either to probibit or establish Slavery. That could be left to the people themselves. He said sixen of his colleagues had voted for Mr. Gilmer who as not only a large slaveholder but also an advocate the code. Go home to your constituents now.
Mr. MOREHEAD said he had voted for Mr. Gilmer ecause the latter was in favor of protection to America.

ecause the latter was in favor of protection to American industry. If he thought his constituents would meet him with the same scorn and indignation as they would meet Mr. Montgomery, he would go home. His celleague had eaten dirt to obtain the votes of Re-

would meet Mr. Montgomery, he would go home. His celleague had eaten dirt to obtain the votes of Republicans, and crawled to them for their support.

Mr. MONTGOMERY replied that he was elected by 3,200 majority. As to eating dirt, it was false in every particular. His colleague had crawled into the caves and cellars of Know-Nothingism, and then come out, betrayed the party he had sworn to support, and then tunned Republican—and all within three or four years. His colleague should be the last man to talk about inconstancy. [Applause from the Democratic side.]

Mr. COVODE (Rep., Pa.) wanted to say something he could prove, but Mr. Montgomery refused to yield the floor. After the latter finished, Mr. COVODE rose to refresh Mr. Montgomery's memory. He said he had written a letter, at Mr. Montgomery's request, to the leading Republicans, asking them to support Montgomery, which they did. This letter was written on certain pledges made by his colleague. [Applanse on the Republican side.]

Mr. MOREHEAD said his former remarks were thus substantiated. The Republicans expected that

Mr. MOREHEAD said his former remarks were thus substantiated. The Republicans expected that Mr. Montgomery would be acting with them. He defended himself from the charge of Mr. Montgomery that he had boxed the political compass. He had been a Democrat for the greater portion of his political life, and had left that party only when he found it slipping away from the principles of Democracy. As to who crawls, he left that question to the House, after Mr. Covode's exposition.

away from the principles of Democracy. As to who crawls, he left that question to the House, after Mr. Covode's exposition.

Mr. MONTGOMERY replied to Mr. Covode, who, he said, although he had been the candidate of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for Governor had here voted for Mr. Gilmer—a large slaveholder and an advocate of the slave code. If the shoe pinched it was the fault of Mr. Covode, who put it on. It was unquestionably true that Mr. Covode did write such a letter as described, but it was addressed to some of his bitterest opponents, who did not fail to vote against him. He said that Mr. Morehead had, in effect, admitted the truth of what he (Mr. Montgomery) had uttered. His colleague had spoken in terms of commendation of Senator Mason and Governor Smith wearing homespun, but why did not his colleague follow the example instead of wearing French boots, coat and vest, Irish linen and Swiss watch, and, as had been suggested, an Australian undershirt. [Laughter.]

Mr. COVODE said that those who refused to vote for Mr. Montgomery were the latter's pain hibors, and knew his colleague better than he did. He (Mr. Covode) never knew that Mr. Gilmer who in favor of the the slave code.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said that they voted against him because he was a Democrat. Would his colleague again vote for Mr. Gilmer?

Cries from the Republican side: "Call the roll."

Adjourned.

Appointments by the Governor and

Senate, &c.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860. The Governor to-day sent in to the Senate the name of the Hon. T. C. Peters for rea pointment as State Assessor, which was laid over, and will not, probably, be acted upon till the Legislature decides whether the

Board of Assessors shall be continued. Capt. Hutchinson was confirmed as Port Warden. The discussion before the Assembly's Special Committee on the Pro Rata Freight proposition this afternoon was of a character which indicates that the Committee will report a bill very soon, and if I understand the spirit of the Assembly, it will pass that body without

Non-Arrival of the Auglo-Saxon. PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 18—11 p. m. There are vet no signs of the steamship Anglo Saxon, now in her fifteenth day from Liverpool.

The Maryland Legislature and the The Maryland Legislature and the Underground Railroad.

Baltinone, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

In the Legislature to-day, resolutions were introduced, offering a reward for the arrest of Thomas Garrett of Wilmington, Delaware, in order to have him tried on the charge of stealing slaves from the citizens of Maryland. The resolutions were discussed, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Various propositions fix the reward at from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

The South Carolina Commissioner.
RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.
Mr. Memminger, Commissioner from South Carolina, will be received here, and deliver an address to-

The Schooner Zachary Taylor.

RICMHOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1869.

The captain of the British brig Ava, at this port, reports that on the 30th of December he took off the crew of the schooner Zachary Taylor, from New-York for Boston, with coal, in a sinking condition.

The Zachary Taylor was from Port Haven, bound for Beston.

for Boston.

Assistance has been sent down to the British brig ashore and dismasted near Wilmington. Virginia Legislature.

RICHNOND, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.
Mr. Messinger, Commissioner from South Carolina
will address the Legislature at noon to-day. Failures in Montreal.

Montreat, Canada, Jan. 18, 1860.

Mills, Mattise & Co., and Cowan & Cross, both wholesale grocery firms in this city, have suspended Falling of a Building in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1869.

The walls of a building in Governor street, fell is a night. An Irish girl is buried beneath the runs, and her moans are heard distinctly. Every effort is being made to rescue her. Fire at Laporte.

ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1860.

A tire occurred this morning in the carpenter shop of the Michigan Southern Railroad, at Laporte. Conart, an employee, was burned to death, and another named Peck was badly injured. The build-

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

The birthday of Franklin was commemorated at the Music Hall last evening by the Franklin Typographical Society, before whom the Hon. Edward Everett delivered an oration on the early life of that distinguished printer, prefacing his remarks with a most beautiful and feeling allusion to the catastrophe at Lawrence, and also appropriately eulogizing the talents and writings of the late eminent historian, Lord Macanlay. The hall was packed.

ing was saved.

Letters by the Overland Mail.

Poetmaster Hogan states that the number of letters sent from this office by the Overland Mail for the quarter ending 31st December is 60,917. This is exchasive of over 200 pounds of foreign closed mail, and several direct bagastrom Chicago and Circinant. The number received in the same time, exclusive of about 1,600 packages direct for other offices (and estimated to contain 16,000 letters), is 111,561.

The Lawrence Calamity.

LAWRENCE, Mass., V. dnosday, Jan. 18, 1850.

At the inquest to-day, Charles U. Bigelow, who had the construction of the Pemberton Mu. was the most the construction of the Pemberton Millian was the most important witness examined. He testific as follows: it hat I live in New-Bedford, and am a civil engine that I live in New-Bedford, and am a civil engine that I has been my business since 1846; before that I was in the United States Army, and held the rank of captan. I had charge of Fort Independence, and the construction of the works there; I graduated in the Corps of Engineers at West Point, in 1835; as vacancies occur in the forts, the first scholars are put into thera; two out of my class entered them; before going to Fort Independence, I was Assistant under Capt. Thayer, at Fort Warren. Question—How came you to leave the United States

Service?

Answer—Private reasons led me to look to the civil service, and gentlemen in Boston wished me to go into the manufacturing business; I had an offer to go as manager of the York Mills at Saco: at that time Lawrence was about starting, and Mr. Storrow and others desired me to enter into their service; private reasons had before led me to think of leaving the United States service, and I accepted Mr. Storrow's invitation, and went there in March, 1846, as a civil engineer; I had charge of the construction of the following mills, in the order mentioned: Atlantic Mills and machine, Dack Mil, Pacific mill, and the Pemberton Mill; I had also charge of the construction of the dam and canal; the plan of the dam was made before I came here; before this I had not been engaged in erecting similar buildings, but I had acquired all the experience of land construction, sea-walls, &c.; the nature of the arrangement between the Essex Company and the Pemberton Company was such as to leave the parties fee, so that the Pemberton Company could make contracts and employ forces, and we were glad to have them do it; they did so in rejected matances, such as making a contract for the older for all the shafting and gearing of the mill. so in repeated instances, such as making a contract for the glass, for all the shafting and gearing of the mill, for the iron columns and to add forces in the carpen-tering and other departments of the works. Question—Do you know why this provision was made?

the glass, for all the shafing and gearing of the millfor the iron columns and to add forces in the carpontering and other departments of the works.

Question—Do you know why this provision was
made?

Answer—The Essex Company wished to have the
erection of the building go on successfully; it was
their interest to have the construction in the manner
most advantageous and satisfactory to the owners.

Mr. Putnam was the managing director and financial
agent of the owners, while I was the engineer and respons ble officer of the Essex Company; my relations
with Mr. Putnam throughout the whole time of building were those of metual friendship and respect, and I
never saw any disposition on his part to sacrifice the
strength of the building to cheapness; on the other
land, we tried to make the strongest structure we
could erect, with due regard to economy; I was much
burdened with the responsibility at the time, having to
construct the Pacific mills simultaneously with the
Pemberton; I therefore placed Mr. Benjamin Coolidge
in immediate charge of the works at the Pemberton
mills; he was to re-ide there, and he did so, spending
his days there, and his nights, if necessary; Mr. Coolidge superintended the works with a diligence and idelity which were untiring. His intelligence as an engineer
and a man are well known in this community, as
well as his honor as a gentleman and a Christian;
he was to be my eyes, and my hands, constantly prosent, so far as we could make him go; the contractors
were, Mr. William Sullivan for the earthwork, Mr.
Isaac Fletcher for the stonework and foundations,
Messa. Dodge and Knowles for the carpentering
and woodwork; and Messre. Tuttle & Co. for the
msonwork; the last named were strangers to me,
having been introduced by Mr. Ottoam; the others
were engaged by me; Mr. Coolidge has testified to
the nature of the soil, having kept notes, and is abundantly qualified to speak on the subject; I examined it,
and found it as he has said, and I think that, so far as
the soil is concerne

upon these structures is always a subject of ca inpon these structures is always a subject of tacturation before they are built; the floors were constructed with beams; each beam was made of two posts varying a little from sixteen inches square or thereabouts; the timber was very good, and no objection that I am aware of was ever made when the mill was built; they were put together in the beat manner by Mesers. Dodge and Knowles; the spans which these beams were to go over were such that they might spring by machinery, and a system of iron rode was adopted; they were put under them, making perfectly rigid, as they always were; it was not because they were weak, but to make them invariably stiff; the same system is adopted in railroad cars; this is the iron that has been said to have been brought in to strengthen the walls; there was no other iron brought in for that purpose; the rigidity of these beams has always been maintained, so that the shahing always run with perfection, or as near perfection as is ever obtained in any mill; the beams were anchored into the walls at the side; the irons were turned up at the ends, and went within four inches of the wall, and up into the bricks some distance; those anchors were so thoroughly imbedded in the bricks as to pull the walls down if the floors gave way, before they would draw out; the chimney was intended to rise only a few feet above the root, as that of the Duck Mill now is; but Mr. Pursam, for some reason, wanted it built bujber; he asked whether I thought it would heave spread the chimney more at the base had we supposed it would have been built so high; we put it up to its present high, and, as fill chimneys, do, it vibrated with high winds and caused a crack; when the Athanic chimney was built l'applied an instrument to the top and distinctly saw it move in a high wind; I supposed it might crack; we always avoid erneke, but I apprehended no danger; the chimney, and the practice in other medically deep the weight upon them, and so informed Mr. Putnam; the out in a present that would be brought upon them, i

the specimens which I have seen indicate a most careless manufacture of the hollow pillars was here shown
Mr. Bigelow, with a piece of wrought from fascand to
the interior on one of the sides. Mr. Bigelow did not
anderstand its nature.

Mr. John C. Hoadley (formerly Superintendent of
the mackins shop and foundery here), was called,
and explained that it was technically called a choplet,
and was necessary in the construction of hollow
damns to keep the core in its place: I have no doubt
the calcumstance of this accent nave shown that
these dects were in the pillars, but those were not
visible when they came from the foundery; there is no
visible when they came from the foundery; there is no
circumstance has points to the defacts in these
circumstance has of their destruction, but castbrick walls give was giving no warning; wooden
offlars would have given to be defect been in the walls or form the second of the

the Pemberton mill was weak, but heard no allusions to the iron work.

John C. Hoadley, Superintendent of the Lawrence Machine Shop for seven years, testified that the defect in the pillars is the eccentricity of the case. All hollow celumns are liable to this, but they should not be so eccentric as; these. When pillars are east thicker on one side, the thin side cools quickest, and the unequal tension renders them liable to warp. We test by inspection and hammering. A difference of half an inch could be detected. Have seen three pillars at the ruins which, if properly inspected, should have been rejected. Witness was struck with the lack of stability in the lines of support at the Pemberton Mill. If rejected. Witness was struck with the lack of stability in the lines of support at the Pemberton Mill. If one pillar broke it seemed that the whole must go down. The jar of machinery would act like repeated

Adjourned till 9 o'clock, Thursday.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS AT LAWRENCE.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS AT LAWRENCE.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1260.

Additional donations received for the relief of sufferers at Lawrence, Mass.:

Moses Taylor & Co. \$100 W. J. Morrison. \$10 Goodhue & Co. \$100 W. Fornson, Slocum & Hopkins 19 Horace Greeley & Co., N.

Y. TRIBUSE. \$250 W. D. Sewall. \$10 Edward Lambert & Co. \$25 U. F. S. H. Turner. \$10 Y. Cochran & Co. \$25 U. F. B. \$10 Cochran & Co. \$25 U. J. R. \$10 Cochran & Co. \$25 U. J. \$10 U. \$10 U.

Elections by the State Military

Association.

ALBARY, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

The State Military Association to-day elected the following officers: Fresident, Brigadier-General Geo.

E. Danforth, 18th Brigade; Vice-Presidents, Gen. E. Farley, 11th Brigade, Col. C. Pinckney, 6th Regiment, Col. A. M. Wood, 14th Regiment, Capt. J. A. Dodge, 49th Regiment; Treasurer, Col. H. S. Fairchild, 54th Regiment; Recording Secretary, Col. Geo. W. Pratt, 20th Regiment; Corresponding Secretary, Captain H. Roosa, 8th Brigade; Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Hughes, 46th Regiment. The next meeting will be held in Albany.

Free Negroes in Missouri.
St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.
Governor Stewart has refused to sign the bill lately passed by the Missouri Legislature, for the exclusion of free negroes from the State.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

The Select Committee on pro-rata freight petitions held a meeting this afternoon. The representatives of the several railroad lines appeared, and made a general denial of the allegations as to undue discrimination in the rates of freight contained in the ratification of the selection of the selec the rates of freight contained in the petitions got up and circulated for signature by the opponents of the railroads. They held that the assertions made at the antirailroad convention at Rochester against the railroads, and on which the formal petitions which had flooded the State are based, were without foundation, and argued that they had a right to call for proof of the allegations in the petitions. Mr. H. Smith, one of the Committee, moved that the statements in the petitions be accepted as prima facie evidence of the facts, without further proof, and that the railroad representatives be required to reply thereto. Connsel on the part of the railroads objected to this course as unusual, unjust, and illegal, being equivalent to charging a person with crime, and taking such charge as proof of guilt, without evidence. The Committee finally, after a warm debate, adopted Mr. Smith's motion, and adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALEANY, Jan. 18, 1860.

SENATE....ALEANY, Jan. 18, 1860.

A number of petitions were presented for laws to tell railroads competing with the canals, and for the establishment of a pro-rata freight tariff.

Also, for aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and for the construction of certain railroads in the streets of the City of New-York.

Favorable reports were made on the bills to secure a just division of the estates of debtors; to amend the 20th section of the Code of Procedure; and to amend the law relative to the Hell-Gate pilots.

Bills were noticed relative to the uniformed militia of Richmond County, and to make the offices-of Commissioners of Deeds and Notaries Public elective offices.

offices.
Mr. HAMMOND introduced the bill, heretofore neticed, authorizing the laying of a railroad track in Avenue A and certain other streets in the City of New-York.

Two or three local bills were-passed, and the Senate then took up the general orders.

ASSEMBLY.

The usual number of petitions was presented.

Mr. FLAGLER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating \$13,294 75, being the unexpended balance of the premiums of the loan to redeem the canal revenue certificates, and to pay the interest on the temporary loan of two-and-a-half millions; also appropriating the premiums on the temporary to n of two-and-a-half millions of dollars, being \$129,734 50, to the payment of the canal damages.

The Annual Reports of the State Normal School and State Idiot Asylum were then received.

Mr. FULLER gave notice of two new miles calculated to prevent the revival of Gams already reported unfavorably, without evidence being given of new testimony in the case, or of some error on the part of the committee reporting adversely.

Mr. A. SMITH gave notice of a bill for the protection of emigrants in New York.

Mr. REGAN gave notice of a bill to give the appointment of the City Inspectorship of New-Voca to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

BLAS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to security for costs.

for costs.

For the relief of the corporation of the Widows and Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

From Our Own Reserver. ALHANT, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1869.

ALBANT, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1869.

ALBANT, PARK.

There are two bills before the Assembly in regard to the Central Park—one introduced by Mr. Arcularius, entitled "An act for the construction, regulation, main"tenance, and government of the Central Park in the
"City of New-York, and to provide additional means
"therefor;" and another introduced by Mr. Walsh, antitled "An act to amend an act for the regulation,
"sard government of the Central Park in the City of
"New-York." Mr. Arcularius's bill provides that the
Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York
shall hereafter, from time to time, as required by the
Park Commissioners, create and issue a public stock

for the purpose of providing means for the laying construction, government, and improvement of Central Park, to be denominated "The Central P "Improvement Pund," for a sum the annual into of which shall not exceed \$150,000, but not more to one-third of the stock hereby authorized shall be

"Improvement Fund," for a subs the annual interest of which shall not exceed \$150,000, but not more the one-third of the stock hereby authorized shall be sued in any one year from the date of the passage this set. This stock is made redeemable in thirty you and the Park is pledged for its redemption and the Ferrisors are required to levy a tax for the payme and the Sunual interest. The bill also authorizes to the sunual interest of fifty men as Parkeepers, with the power and rank of pointeness. The least provided for in this bill, if negotiated at per cent, would give the Commissioners one million year for three years, and if negotiated at 6 per cent, would give them \$833,000 per annual for the same time. The bill further provides that the Commissioners shall send in to the Board of Supervisors annually as estimate for the expenses for taking care of the Central Park, not exceeding \$200,000, which the Supervisors are required to provide for by tax.

Mr. Waled's bill amends section 2 of the act of April, 1857, for the government of the Central Park, to that it shall read as follows:

"The said Park shall be under the control and management of a Board, of Commissioners, to consist of not less that neves more more than eleven persons—a majority of whom also consisted a quorum for the transaction of business; and an extens of the Supervisor of the Major."

Another section of the bill continues the present of the Major."

Another section of the bill costinues the present Commissioners in office three years, and provides that no member of the Board shall receive any competion for services except the President soil Treasuror; but that each member may receive \$5.56 for any personal expenses. Vearancies occasioned by death or resignation are to be filled by the remaining members of the Board. Vacancies of expiration of term to be filled by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Another section gives the Commissioners oxidative power in the government of the Park, such as the appointment of laborers, engineeus, surveyors, cherks and all other offices except Police. It also anthorizes and all other offices except Police. It also anthorizes and all other offices are, however, to be fixed by oxidation and government of the Park. The wagoes and salaries of employees are, however, to be fixed by oxidation and government of the Park. The wagoes and salaries of employees are, however, to be fixed by oxidation and government of the Park. Both these bills have been referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. Arcalarius introduces a bill in the Assembly, which amends the New-York Charter so as to give increased power and patronage to the Mayor. It allows the Mayor, during absence or sickness, to appoint an Alderman to act as Mayor. In the absence of such appointment, or in case of any disability of Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen is to filt the office, Gives the Mayor power to appoint such elective for three years, the Corporation Counsel for four years, and to fix their salaries. Makes the Mayor elective for three years, the Corporation Counsel for four years, and the Controller, on a separate ballot, for five years. The other heads of Departments to be appointed and removed by the Mayor and Controller jointly. The heads of Department to have power of appointment and removed by the Mayor and Controller jointly. The heads of Department to have power of appointment and removed by the Mayor and Controller jointly. The heads of Departm

James S. Stuyter, James M. McClare, and William S. Nichols.

THE UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

Mr. Fuller also introduces a bill to amend the law relating to the United States Deposit Fund, by providing, by the appointment of a Commissioner, to loan the fund in each County of the State, whose bond shall be approved by the County Court Judge and County Clerk, and reduces the percentage heretofore allowed Commissioners one-half.

USURY.

USURY. The namy tinkers commenced their work to-day, by the introduction of a bill by Mr. Milliken of Westches-ter, to regulate the interest of money. Mr. Milliken proposes to abolish so much of the law as works a for-

ter, to regulate the interest of money. Mr. Milliken proposes to abolish so much of the law as works a forfeiture of the principal for the taking of illegal interest. He would still continue 7 per cent as the legal rate, and anthorize suits to recover the excess in cases, where parties have paid a higher rate. There is, I think, negood reason to suppose that this act will meet with any more favor at the hands of the Legislature than its annual predecessors of the past dozen years or more.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Appeals by a proposed amendment in the Coustilation is the subject of much discussion here in various circles. It is asserted by the opponents of the bill that the Judges are batton-holing members and lobbying for the bill whenever and wherever opportunity offers. It may be well enough to state for the benefit of the taxpayers of the State that in addition to the expenses of the elections involved in the success of the measure that the people will be called to pay to the Judges for back pay and prespective pay, the following sum in addition to what they will be entitled to receive under the present laws. The additional pay is made to extend back to 1858:

The additional pay is made to extend back to 1858:

The additional pay is made to extend back to 1858:

Judges, \$1,000 each. \$24,000 1861—15 Judges, \$1,000 each. \$2,000 1862—3 Judges, \$1,000 each. \$5,000 1862—3 Judges, \$1,000 each. \$5,000 1862—3 Judges, \$1,000 each. \$5,000 1862—3 Judges, \$1,000 each. \$6,000 1862—18 Judges, \$6,000 1862—18

Total....

HORRIBLE MURDER. Last night the residents of Forty-fifth street, near

the North River, were alarmed by the lond acreams of a woman emanating from a small dwelling in that street, occupied by an Irishman named John Scott and his wife Mary. It was well known to the neighbors that Scott and his wife lived very unhappily, and it is said that he was accustomed while in a state of intox-ication to beat fier in a violent and brutal manner. Her screams consequently at first did not attract par-ticular attention, but becoming at length as pieceing and heart-rending the neighbors determined upon investigating the cause of the disturbance. Be-fore they took any action in the matter, however, the noise censed and all became quiet in Scott's house. After a while several persons repaired to the place and knocked for admission, but receiving no answer, they pushed open the door and entered. A no answer, they pushed open the door and entered. A horrible sight met their gaze. Stretched upon the door was the lifeless body of Mr. Scott, while scattered about the apertment were handeful of hair which had evidently been torn from her head. Her body bore marks of violence, and suspicion at once fell upon her hashand of having bearen her to death. This suspicion was strengthened by the fact that he was absent, and could not be found in the neighborhood. Information of the affair was given at the States. heed. Infermation of the affair was given at the Sta-tion House, and Officer Carey detailed to keep a book om for Scett.

At a late hour the officer found the accused and took bim in custody. He was locked up in the Twentieth Ward Station-House to await the action of the Cocuer, who will probably hold an inquest upon the body

-THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1860 contain of the Governors of the States and Tarritories and of the Governments of Europe.